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## REPORT

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SOURCE                      Newspapers as indicated.

EXPLOITS CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL DEPOSITS;  
STEPS UP CONSTRUCTION WORK

[Numbers in parentheses refer to the appended sources.]

## Construction Materials

Sakhalin Oblast is rich in quartzites, deposits of which are found among ancient Paleozoic rocks in the Sudzuy'skiy mountain range, on the Aniva peninsula, in the Central range, and in the Taulan-Armudanskaya mountain chain. The location of these deposits in the vicinity of railroads and highways offers great possibilities for their practical exploitation.

The largest quartzite deposits in the Sudzuyskiy range are east of the village of Listvennoye. These deposits are found among solid green schists and extend in a long, 100-200 meter-wide belt in a southeast direction from the foot of the slope.

These quartzites can be used in the glass industry, in the production of Dinas bricks (refractory firebricks), and as a facing material in construction work.

Quartzites from deposits along the Osava and Kusano rivers have similar characteristics.

Among the deposits on Aniva peninsula, the Mereyskoye deposit offers the best possibilities for exploitation. It is located 5 kilometers east of the mouth of the Merey River and one kilometer from the coast.

The Sakhalin Base of the Academy of Sciences USSR is doing a great deal of prospecting to find deposits of local construction materials. (1)

Sakhalin Oblast needs an enormous quantity of various construction materials, including lime. In December 1948, a geological prospecting expedition of the Far East Division of "Geolstroytrest," headed by A. Petrenko, arrived in Sakhalin. One of the tasks of the expedition was to find resources of lime and to determine its quality. Rich deposits of lime, suitable for construction work, were discovered. As a result of prospecting done by the expedition, the oblast administration of construction materials has been able to obtain lime locally.

A plant built in Korsakovskiy Rayon for processing limestone has already produced many tons of lime for building purposes. (2)

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Rich deposits of high-grade clay have been found on the territory of the Tomari Paper Combine. Experiments have shown that it is possible to produce good construction bricks out of this clay without adding other ingredients. By building its own brick plant, the combine will be relieved of the necessity of having bricks shipped from Poronaysk. This would take some of the load off railroad transport. At present there is still a shortage of bricks in Sakhalin Oblast.

The new brick plant will make it possible, beginning in 1948, to replace the existing Japanese portable heaters with Russian stoves (the former have presented a great fire hazard). Beginning with the next building season, it will be possible to convert to stone construction of housing.

By using the large amount of waste sawdust at its disposal, and mixing it with clay, the combine will be able to produce a special type of brick in the form of porous blocks, which have good insulating qualities.

Construction of the brick plant and installation of its machinery is being done by workers of the combine. (3)

Brick production has been organized at the Yablochnyy Fish Combine. Over 80,000 unfired bricks were produced during the summer of 1948. About 40,000 of these bricks were sold to collective fishermen for building stoves and dwellings. Construction of a large firing kiln was recently completed. (4)

#### Construction Work

The "Sakhalinpromzhilstroy" (Sakhalin Industrial and Housing Construction) Trust of the "Sakhalinugol" Combine has been called upon to build coal mines and housing, industrial, and cultural enterprises. In 1949, the volume of construction work to be done by the trust is one and a half times greater than that of 1948.

The results of construction work in 1948 are not outstanding. Only 80 percent of the construction plan was completed. Construction projects were not sufficiently provided with plans and estimates, and with the necessary construction materials. During the entire summer of 1948, construction projects lacked cement, timber, nails, roofing materials, and glass. In the first 9 months of 1948, construction organizations of the trust received only 30 percent of the required timber, 60 percent of cement, 40 percent of nails, 30 percent of roofing iron, 45 percent of window glass, 15 percent of bricks, and 70 percent of roofing materials. Despite the decision of the Sakhalin Oblast Committee of VKP(b) that construction projects of the coal industry should have first preference in receiving timber, such organizations as "Glavlesbity" (Main Administration of Timber Sales) and "Glavlesbumprom" (Main Administration of Timber and Paper Industry) have continuously failed to supply the necessary timber.

The trust does not have its own production base for local construction materials, which base would be capable of satisfying the needs of construction projects. In 1948, the administration of capital construction of the combine allocated only 200,000 rubles for construction work of the trust. It is obvious that a strong production base could not be established with this amount of money.

Another serious shortcoming is the fact that the 1948 plan did not provide for housing construction for the needs of the trust, nor does the 1949 plan provide for such construction. The lack of housing for workers and technical engineers has caused a large turnover in working personnel of the trust. (5)

The Sakhalin Oblast Construction Office of the Migration Department in the Kostromskoy settlement, Kholmskiy Rayon, has begun construction of one-apartment standard houses for migrants. The first two houses have been built. (6)

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Individual construction organizations of Okha City and Okhinskiy Rayon, Sakhalin Oblast, have been fulfilling their plans. However, on the whole, construction work in Okha is progressing slowly. In 1948, only 98.1 percent of the capital construction plan was completed and only 64.9 percent of the plan for new housing construction. Individual construction is progressing unsatisfactorily. The main reasons for the lag in construction work are poor labor organization and unsatisfactory organization of political work among construction workers. (7)

The 1949 state budget includes 3.5 million rubles for individual housing construction in Uglegorskiy Rayon, Sakhalin Oblast. Construction in the agricultural artsels imeni Ul'yanov, imeni Gor'kiy, and in the "Astrakhanets" Collective Fishery has developed satisfactorily. During a period of 5 months, 47 houses were built in the rayon and 25 new houses are under construction. (8)

## SOURCES

1. Sovetskiy Sakhalin, No 112, 14 May 49
2. Sovetskiy Sakhalin, No 137, 12 Jun 49
3. Zarya, No 20, 27 May 48
4. Sovetskiy Sakhalin, No 184, 5 Aug 48
5. Sovetskiy Sakhalin, No 5, 7 Jan 49
6. Sovetskiy Sakhalin, No 88, 15 Apr 49
7. Sovetskiy Sakhalin, No 124, 28 May 49
8. Sovetskiy Sakhalin, No 141, 17 Jun 49

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